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is that the nights are in general entirely clear thruout their whole duration, or are entirely cloudy thruout their whole duration. When clouds do arrive in the course of the night they frequently render absolutely useless many hours of hard work devoted to the adjustments and to the first part of the exposure necessary to give the photographic image the desired intensity. The administration of a great observatory with fair economy and efficiency depends not only upon atmospheric conditions but upon general conditions. I can conceive of no plan so inefficient and unwise as that of locating a permanent observatory on a high mountain peak, such as Mount Whitney or Mont Blanc. Such a location would be practically useless during the large majority of the months of the year, and the connections of such an observatory with the outside world, maintained at great risk year after year, would sooner or later involve tragedies not justified by the scientific results.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1914.

Made by TORVALD KÖHL, at Odder, Denmark.

VARIABLE STARS.

(The instrument used is a 3-inch Steinheil, power 42.)

S Ursæ Majoris.¹

Jan. 17: S 2 steps < e.	Aug. 24: 2 steps < e.
Feb. 4: = d.	27: 4 steps < e.
17: 1 step < d.	31: 3 steps < e.
27: 4 steps > d.	Sept. 6: 1 step < e.
Mar. 4: = d.	11: ½ step < e.
16: 1 step > d.	12: = e.
24: 2 steps > d.	15: id.
29: 4 steps < c.	19: 1 step < d.
Apr. 16: 5 steps > d.	20: ½ step < d.
May 24: 2 steps < e.	23: = e.
28: id.	29: ½ step > e.
Aug. 16: = f.	Oct. 2: 1 step > d.
18: id.	4: id.
22: 4 steps < e.	12: = d.

¹ Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 73, 12, 56.

Nov. 10: 3 steps > d.	Nov. 19: id.
12: id.	Dec. 2: 5 steps > d.
14: id.	6: 2 steps > d.
17: id.	25: 4 steps < e.

*T Ursæ Majoris.*²

Jan. 17: T invisible.	Sept. 6: id.
Feb. 4: id.	11: id.
17: id.	12: id.
27: 5 steps < f.	15: id.
Mar. 4: = f.	19: id.
16: 2 steps < c.	20: id.
24: 1 step > c.	23: id.
29: id.	29: id.
Apr. 16: = a.	Oct. 12: id.
May 24: 1 step > a.	Nov. 10: very faint.
28: = b.	12: id.
Aug. 16: invisible.	14: 3 steps < f.
18: id.	17: 2 steps < e.
22: id.	19: id.
24: id.	Dec. 2: = c.
27: id.	6: 1 step > b.
31: id.	25: 4 steps > a.

*W Pegasi.*¹

Jan. 17: W invisible.	Sept. 11: { < e.
Aug. 16: = c.	{ > f.
18: id.	12: id.
21: { < c.	15: = f.
{ > d.	18: 1 step < f.
24: 2 steps < c.	20: 1/2 step < f.
27: { < c.	Nov. 10: = n.
{ > d.	19: { < e.
31: id.	{ > f.
Sept. 6: { < d.	
{ > e.	

*SS Cygni.*¹

Jan. 17, 6 ^h : SS = b.	Aug. 24, 10 ^h : = c.
18, 6 ^h : 1 step > b.	27, 9 ^h : = d.
May 24, 11 ^h : invisible.	31, 9 ^h : 2 steps > e.
Aug. 16, 10 ^h : = c.	Sept. 6, 8 ^h : = f.
18, 10 ^h : { < c.	11, 8 ^h : id.
{ > d.	12, 9 ^h : = g.
21, 10 ^h : 3 steps < c.	Nov. 10, 8 ^h : 2 steps > d.
22, 10 ^h : id.	14, 11 ^h : 2 steps > g.

¹ Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 141, 24, 109.

² Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 22, 4, 63.

U *Herculis*.¹

May 24: U = d.	Aug. 31: id.
28: 2 steps > d.	Sept. 11: 5 steps < h.
Aug. 16: = h.	12: id.
18: id.	15: id.
21: 2 steps < h.	20: 6 steps < h.
24: 3 steps < h.	29: id.
27: id.	

Var. 25, 1913, *Ursæ Majoris*.

($f = \text{B. D.} + 60^\circ 1412 \text{ (9}^{\text{m.5}}) = f$ in the sketch on T *Urs. Maj.*)

Jan. 17: $f \frac{1}{2}$ step > g.	Sept. 15: = g.
Feb. 4: > g.	19: 2 steps < g.
27: 1 step > g.	20: 1 step > g.
Mar. 29: = g.	23: 1 step < g.
Apr. 16: 2 steps > g.	29: id.
Aug. 16: $\frac{1}{2}$ step < g.	Oct. 12: 1 step > g.
22: 2 steps < g.	Nov. 10: id.
24: = g.	12: 2 steps < g.
27: 1 step < g.	14: $\frac{1}{2}$ step > g.
31: = g.	17: = g.
Sept. 6: id.	Dec. 6: 1 step < g.
11: $\frac{1}{2}$ step > g.	25: id.
12: 1 step > g.	

A SUSPECTED STAR.

($x = \text{B. D.} + 27^\circ 3530 \text{ (9}^{\text{m.2}})$.)

While examining an old sketch of S. VULPECULÆ a year ago, I was surprised to see some undulations in the light of the little star x as compared with the following stars in that region:—

$e = \text{B. D.} + 27^\circ$	3534 (7 ^{m.8} .)
$f =$	3532 (8 ^{m.8} .)
$f' =$	3535 (9 ^{m.0} .)

I found x either brighter or fainter than f' , sometimes even $x = f$, which happened in 1914, November 10th.

Mr. VICTOR NIELSEN, "Urania," Copenhagen, has at my request had the kindness to observe and photograph the suspected star and writes about it: "The star x looks strange to me, and the photographic plates are apparently showing the star as an extraordinary object. Its color is, according to sev-

¹ Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 135, 23, 42.

eral observers, greenish." He has added the interesting remark: "When $x < f'$ visual, then $x > f'$ photographic, and x is a little nebulous and therefore difficult to get in focus."

Several other stars have been watched, such as *Y Tauri*, which on April 17th was 2 steps brighter, but on November 10th at least 4 steps fainter than the star B. D. + 20° 1095. *S Persei* has been faint during this year. On March 24th and November 17th it was noted equal to its little companion-star, but from April-November it was at least 3 steps fainter.

LARGE METEORS.

Fireballs have been observed from stations in Denmark and surrounding countries on the following dates: January 6th, 21st, February 12th (three observations), March 29th (eighteen observations from Denmark, one from Norway), April 21st, 24th (two observations), May 3d (two meteors), July 12th (fourteen observations from Denmark and fifty from Sweden), August 5th (three observations), 13th (two meteors), November 10th, 17th, 25th (one observation from Denmark, three from Norway).

SHOOTING-STARS.

Shooting-stars were observed from five stations in Denmark and one in Sweden from August 9 to 12, 1914. At these stations 192 paths of shooting-stars were mapped, and, besides the fireball on March 29th, five proved suitable for calculation. These six meteors have given the following results:—

From Observation.

No.	Time, P. M.	Station.	Beginning.	Ending.	Mag.	Observer.
1	Mar. 29, 8 ^h 53 ^m	Orum	248° + 81°	290° + 45°		A. LAURSEN.
		Duedal	339 + 65	305 + 45		J. PEDERSEN.
2	Aug. 11, 11 29	Varde		40 + 40	2	N. BOSSEN.
		Odder		320 + 70	1	J. SKAKKE.
3	Aug. 12, 10 35	Overby	338 + 34	321 + 25		RASMUSSEN.
		Copenhagen	252 + 36	252 + 22	3	KIERULFF.
4	Aug. 12, 10 44.5	Odder	242 + 48	246 + 26	2	J. SKAKKE.
		Barsebäk	214 + 23.5	221 + 15.5	2	W. NORLIND.
5	Aug. 12, 11 16	Overby	319 + 20	305 + 12		RASMUSSEN.
		Copenhagen	243 + 11.5	242 + 6.5	2	KIERULFF.
6	Aug. 12, 11 21	Overby		335 + 18		RASMUSSEN.
		Barsebäk		257 + 13.5	2	W. NORLIND.

From Calculation.

No.	Beginning.				Ending.				Real length of the path.		Radiant.	
	h	λ	ϕ		h	λ	ϕ		β		AR.	Decl.
1	52.2	2° 39'.9	56° 5'.8		42.4	1° 57'.1	57° 13'.7		134		113° ÷ 27°	
2		w			73	2 20.1	56 8.7					
						w						
3	114.4	1 18.0	55 31.1		111.4	1 43.3	55 13.1		43.6		69 + 29	
		w				w						
4	99.7	3 27.0	56 4.3		104.1	1 4.8	55 39.7		62		72 + 22	
		w				w						
5	66.9	2 15.9	55 20.1		62.4	2 33.6	55 13.9		23.4		54 + 29	
		w				w						
6					92	1 38.3	55 11.3					
						w						

^h and β are expressed in kilometers; λ is longitude from Copenhagen; ϕ is north latitude; ^h is the altitude of the meteor above the Earth's surface.

The Carina-Meteor catalog has now reached the number of 5,944 meteors, observed from stations in Denmark and surrounding countries from 1875 to 1914 inclusive.

From August 10th to 15th, inclusive, astronomical lectures were held at the Carina Observatory in Odder.

In the estimation of variable stars I have been assisted by Mr. J. SKAKKE, who, also, by the aid of a 78^{mm} Darlot lens, has photographed numerous regions of the heavens. He likewise succeeded in obtaining a plate with several exposures of the Moon eclipse of March 12th, from 3^h 53^m to 5^h 33^m A. M.